The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

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GENERAL OFFENSIVE BY ARMY ON IMPHAL REPORTED IMMINENT

Enemy Vital Supply Route Between Imphal and Kohima Is Cut Off

By S. Hasegawa
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE CENTRAL INDO-BURMESE BORDER, April 3.—A general attack against Imphal is now imminent and the war situation on the central Indo-Burmese area has virtually reached its climax.

Imperial Japanese Units that completely cut off the enemy vital supply road between Imphal and Kohima at Mission at 10 p.m. on March 28 have now completed their structure of a general attack after smashing the enemy pivotal bases at every point.

On the other hand various Japanese Units which have been engaging in furious outpost battles in the sector for 20 kilometers along the upper stream of the Kuril River running through the eastern part of Imphal since March 29 are now ready to penetrate the Manipur plains having destroyed the enemy bases at every point.

Foe Resistance Smashed

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE X X FRONT IN THE INDO-BURMESE BORDER AREA, April 3.—The enemy's 20th Division, which had been offering stout resistance from their semi-permanent fortresses at Tammu and More by means of 200 tanks and heavy artillery, has finally collapsed under the terrific Japanese offensive by land and air.

The More fortress located 4 kilometers northwest of Tammu was severely shaken by the pincer movement of the Japanese from the north and south, and under the dauntless bayonet charge conducted by crack units of the Japanese at daybreak on March 31 the point at last fell. The enemy broke and fled toward the northwest after suffering heavy damage.

The remnants of the enemy force that lost Tammu, in the meantime, were broken up from the rear to the north by the Japanese that thrust into More and thrown into utter confusion. The British left the sepoys to defend their positions as best as they may and began to retreat through the northwestern valley. The Japanese are subjecting them to fierce attacks from the south and west.

Thus, more than half a brigade constituting the main strength of the 20th Division that had lain around Tammu has been put to rout under sledge hammer blows. At the same time, part of the 20th Division and a brigade of the 23rd Division have been surrounded by the Japanese who are drawing in the net cast over those enemy units. The enemy is making his last desperate resistance with a strong artillery force. The Japanese in concert with the Indian National Army are pounding the solidly-built enemy defenses and developing their war results in that area.

Another contingent of the Japanese is advancing southwest in pursuit of the enemy proceeding to the reinforcement of the surrounded Anglo-Indian units. It has already occupied an important point on the Tammu-Palel Road about 20 kilometers west of Tammu and is pressing hard upon the plains of Imphal.

Foe Admits Crisis

Domei

LISBON, April 3.—Admitting the serious crisis confronting Imphal, the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia made the following announcement today, according to a New Delhi dispatch received here.

"The Japanese have captured a sector northeast of Imphal and are now pressing forward to a point 20 kilometers from that vital base.

"At the same time, other Japanese troops advanced to Wukululu, 51 kilometers from Imphal."

Meanwhile, an AP dispatch from New Delhi reported that the Japanese artillery is continuing to bombard the anti-Axis positions on the Tammu-Palel road at a point southeast of Imphal. The dispatch also said that the war situation is becoming more critical.

Communications Cut

Domei

LISBON, April 3.—Headquarters of Admiral Louis Mountbatten today

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

Schaffhausen Victims Given 200,000 Francs By Swiss Government

Special

BERNE, April 3.—The Swiss federal council on Monday appropriated a donation of 200,000 francs for Schaffhausen victims and decided that the federal labor creation program for the post-war period which provided measures for Schaffhausen be put into effect immediately. Workers who have lost their jobs as a result of the illegal United States bombing will be put back to work.

SWISS INDIGNANT OVER U.S. BOMBING

No Excuse Can Make Up For Atrocious Crime, Says Tribune de Lausanne

Domei

ZURICH, April 3.—Despite the readiness of the United States Governments to apologize and to make restitution to the Swiss Government for the recent wanton bombing of the industrial city of Schaffhausen in northern Switzerland, the burning indignation and anger of the Swiss people over the resulting casualties and the 1,000 workers rendered jobless and shelterless, could not be quieted.

Charging the American airmen with the crime of habitual inhuman bombing, the Tribune de Lausanne declared that the latest Schaffhausen raid has confirmed the fact that the American air force carries out indiscriminate bombing without ascertaining the target. "No excuse offered by the United States authorities in regard to the recent incident can make amends for the atrocious crime committed by the American airmen," asserted the paper.

Declaring that the blind bombing of the United States air force has no parallel, the Neue Berner Zeitung pointed out the hypocritical character of the United States propagandists who are continually stressing the importance of observing international law. "No excuse proferred by the United States," sardonically stated the journal, "will make it possible to interpret the latest bombing as abiding by international law."

Evidently reflecting the views of the Swiss Government in regard to the recent bombing of Schaffhausen, the Bund, another Berne journal recognized as a Government organ, accused the anti-Axis governments of utterly disregarding the many protests filed in the past by the Swiss Government for the violation of Swiss air sovereignty by anti-Axis air forces.

Swiss Learn Lesson

Domei

ZURICH, April 3.—"The bombs of Schaffhausen have taught the indifferent Swiss the most realistic lesson imaginable," writes the Swiss paper, Die Tat, under the headline "We Are Sleeping."

The paper recalls the scenes which occurred a fortnight ago at the Duebendorf airfield near Zurich where, within 90 minutes, dozens of American planes landed. Thousands of curiosity seekers came by bicycle, rail, and on foot, quarrelling for the best seats and places on the observation stands.

Visitors to the coffee-houses on the hills around Zurich Lake seemed wholly indifferent to the spectacle of American bombers circling over their heads. They remained seated on the sunny terraces and acted as though nothing extraordinary had occurred.

The paper opines that the authorities by regarding the danger from foreign planes flying over Switzerland as not too great, were partly responsible for the slacken-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 8)

BRITISH TRY TO HIDE REPEATED SETBACKS IN BURMA CAMPAIGN

American Circles in India Are Fast Losing Confidence in Admiral Mountbatten

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 3.—Doubt as to the capacity of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, is increasing among the American circles in India while British authorities are desperately trying to conceal the successive setbacks suffered by the anti-Axis forces on the Indo-Burmese border front at the hands of the Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army, according to United Press reports from New Delhi.

Whereas Mountbatten's headquarters is giving much publicity to its "conviction" that the anti-Axis forces will check the advance of the Japanese Forces, the Indian people remain sceptic, sardonically asking the British, "Was it not the British forces' intention to drive the Japanese out of Burma? Why, then, is it that the Japanese are now threatening to drive the British forces from India?"

Out of fear that the Indian masses may become less and less confident in the anti-Axis forces, the enemy authorities are trying to pretend optimism regarding the unfavorable war situation on the Central Indo-Burmese border sector, while giving excessive publicity to the weak activities of the Chungking troops in Northern Burma, according to information from the Indian capital.

Reuter and Associated Press reports from New Delhi today indicated that the Chungking 22nd and 38th divisions driving southward along the Mogaung valley have completed a strategic structure for attacking the Japanese in pincer operations. These reports are obviously aimed at giving the impression that the war situation in that area was progressing in favor of the anti-Axis forces but these propaganda attempts have done nothing to offset the Indian people's distrust of the anti-Axis forces in the face of the fact that the commissary routes for the Chungking forces are being threatened by the Japanese Forces which have entered Indian territory.

U.S. Hits British Policy

Special

LISBON, April 3.—The New York Daily News in a leading article entitled "Endangerment of India," warned British Prime Minister Winston Churchill to be aware of the latest events in India since there was no doubt that the Japanese vanguards were very active there.

The journal further declared that the slogan "Asia for the Asiatics" was rapidly gaining great sympathy in Asia. The situation is far more serious than could be expected from the communiques of Lord Louis Mountbatten and Lieutenant-General Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in India.

Meanwhile the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph writes from Washington that Churchill's silence on the situation in Burma has resulted in increased criticism on the part of the United States toward the British policy in this area and holds the British responsible for the failure in the Burmese war theater.

Ferris Given New Post

Domei

CANTON, April 4.—Headquarters of Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell announced yesterday that Benjamin Ferris, vice-chief of staff of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia, has been appointed commander of the commando unit of the United States air force in China, according to a UP dispatch from Chungking.

Living Expenses in Britain Skyrocket Due to Stationing of American Troops

Domei

LISBON, April 3.—"Living expenses in England have gone up 50 to 100 per cent as compared with that at the time of the outbreak of the war," the London correspondent of the Spanish journal, Ya, reported today in describing the actual condition existing there, according to a Madrid dispatch.

"The statistics of the British Government," he declared "give the increase of living expenses at a general average of 49 per cent but this relates only to price controlled daily foodstuffs and are very incomplete statistics.

"Actually, bread and potatoes have skyrocketed to 20 per cent; butter, milk and meat, 15 per cent; coal, 30 per cent; house rent, 50 per cent; and gas and electricity, 30 per cent.

"Meat served at restaurants costs double the prewar prices and the quality of food has dropped considerable.

"The cause of the tremendous rise in living expenses is blamed on the stationing of the American forces in England."

Efficient Rationing Gives Reich Ample Food, Says Swiss Paper

Declares Germany's Foodstuff Structure More Stabilized Than During Fourth Year of Last Great War Due to Mobilization of Women in Farm Work

By Arrangement with the Asahi

BERNE, April 2.—That Germany has ample foodstuffs due to the adoption of the rationing system at the outset of the present European War as well as to the large-scale mobilization of women for farm work, was statistically revealed by a Swiss paper which recently dealt with the foodstuff problem in the Reich in relation to the war situation on the Eastern Front and in southern Italy. The same daily further revealed that Germany at present is far more stabilized in foodstuff production than it was in the fourth year of the last World War.

During World War I, 1,358 grams of wheat were provided weekly per person. At present, 1,818 grams are being given per head which amount includes the supply for bread.

As to the rationing of cooking oil, 70 grams were given per head in 1918. Today, 218 grams are being given to each person weekly with some extra for laborers. This increase in the oil rationing must be ascribed to the efforts of the farmers, comments the daily.

In view of the manpower shortage of 800,000 for farm work prior to the outbreak of the European War, the authorities mobilized 1,000,000 volunteer workers of whom 950,000 were women members of the National Socialist Party and boys over ten years of age.

It is amazing how ardently the Reich women are contributing toward the increased production of agricultural products. On an area of 54 hectares, 54 to 70 per cent of the work is being done by women, while on an area of 200 hectares, 25 per cent of the work is being conducted by women.

Through a special scientific process, a large amount of phosphoric manure is being produced. In view of the fact that only 60 per cent of the demand for nitrogenuous manure is being met at present, a further utilization of phosphoric manure as fertilizer is being seriously considered.

With regard to cereal products, 1943 showed a good harvest with a total production of 7,400,000 tons of rye and 4,200,000 tons of wheat. In addition, 174,000 tons of wheat for baking bread were provided by the German-occupied territories. At the same time considerable quantities are being imported from the Ukraine and Estonia. The total output of cereals last year did not reach the large quantities produced in 1938, but the German people are being supplied with sufficient bread today.

Germany needs 70,000,000 tons of potatoes, but according to the recent calculation of agricultural experts, some 50,000,000 tons will be the maximum obtainable this year.

Because of the shortage of vegetables due to the sudden stoppage of imports from southern Italy as well as to the increase in demand per person to 75 kilograms annually from 49.2 kilograms in 1936, all fallow land, parks, backyards, and hothouses have been converted into vegetable gardens. As a result of such special efforts of the people, the total output of vegetables has increased to 7,100,000 tons as compared with 2,500,000 tons produced in 1939.

Fruit production has not been successful during the last two years, due to the severe cold, but the apple production has shown considerable success.

The milk record has been satisfactory. In 1942 17,000,000,000 kilograms of milk were provided, whereas in 1938 the maximum available was 14,900,000,000 kilograms.

BERLE AND WARNER CONFER WITH EDEN

Sterling-Dollar Exchange and Arab Pipe Line Issue to Be Discussed in London

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 3.—Sterling-dollar exchange and the Saudi Arabia oil pipe line issue are to be the main subjects of the diplomatic conference to be held in London between United States and British representatives, according to a dispatch received here from London.

Adolf A. Berle, United States Assistant Secretary of State, and Edward Warner, Assistant Administrator of Civil Aviation, who arrived in London to attend the Anglo-American air conference, called today on British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden at the Foreign Office for the initial conversation. They were accompanied by John G. Winant, U.S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James. It is expected that at subsequent meetings, Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Privy Seal, will attend as the British representative.

An Anglo-American diplomatic conference is also to be opened in London with the arrival of U.S. Undersecretary of State Edward K. Stettinius. A Washington dispatch received here says that the Washington Post today enumerated the following as the subjects to be taken up at the conference:

(1) Stabilization of the pound-dollar exchange.

(2) Stabilization of markets.

(3) Petroleum problem, especially the West Asian oil concession issue revolving about the American plan of laying pipe lines across Saudi Arabia.

U.S. Needs More Money

Special

LISBON, April 3.—Americans both rich and poor will be asked to loan the United States Government $6,000,000,000 between June 12 and July 8 to meet the record $16,000,000,000 goal set for the country's fifth war loan, it is reported from Washington.

Yanks Bomb Budapest

Special

BUDAPEST, April 3.—Parts of this city, the capital of Hungary, were targets of the American bombers who made a terror attack during the forenoon hours today.

ANTI-AXIS DISUNITY ANNOYS CHUNGKING

Disapproves of Soviet Meddling In Sinkiang-Mongolian Border Clash

Domei

LISBON, April 3.—Chungking authorities today informally expressed their disapproval of the Soviet Government's protest against the invasion of Outer Mongolia by Chungking forces at the end of last year which was made public by the Tass news agency yesterday.

Chungking circles said:

"It is a matter for regret that at this juncture when unity and cooperation within the anti-Axis camp are so earnestly desired, a clash should occur between the Chungking forces stationed in Sinkiang Province and the Outer Mongolian army.

"It is true that the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mongolia entered into a military alliance in 1936, stipulating that the former shall guarantee the territorial security of the latter, but prior to the conclusion of this pact of alliance, Chungking and the Soviet Union signed a basic treaty in 1924 in which Moscow recognized Outer Mongolia as part of Chinese territory.

"Soviet authorities have pointed to the same military pact to justify the Soviet Union's support of Outer Mongolian forces in the Sinkiang-Mongolian border clash, but Chungking cannot agree with the Soviets in their opinion.

"Because the Soviet Union has recognized Outer Mongolia as part of the Chinese Republic, she should not interfere in Sinkiang and Outer Mongolia."

Meanwhile, New York dispatches state that the American press carried the Tass report without making any comment and is watching the developments of the problem.

A Stockholm dispatch to the Basler Nachrichten relayed here from Zurich hinted that the Soviet Union's announcement regarding the border clash indicated that the Kremlin did not attach importance to the incident itself.

The Freiheit, organ of the Swiss Communist Party, is reported to have referred to the aggravation of the relations between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party, in its comment on the issue.

U.S. SAID STOPPING SUPPLY TO TURKEY UNDER LEND LEASE

Pressure Will Not Affect Nation's Neutral Policy, Wilhelmstrasse States

Special

LISBON, April 3.—The United States Government's decision to suspend deliveries of oil and other commodities under the Lend-Lease Act to Turkey—thereby following the example set by the British Government—was reported by the Times and Daily Telegraph correspondents in Washington on Monday, according to a dispatch from London.

The Times correspondent states: "Though not stated officially, it is understood that this action had been taken pending the survey of Turkey's attitude toward the anti-Axis cause. Officials at Washington refuse to connect the American action with the Turkish-German trade agreement which would be automatically renewed at the end of April unless it is denounced by one party, but needless to say such denunciation would be warmly welcomed here."

According to the Daily Telegraph correspondent," it is expected that the American Government will henceforth distribute elsewhere the supplies previously intended for Turkey. Such action, says the correspondent, would form a part of the consistent policy now being adopted with the object of bringing strategically important materials to "areas where they will do most good."

Foreign Policy Same

Special

BERLIN, April 3.—Recent events have shown that nothing has been changed in line with the Turkish foreign policy to remain neutral and keep out of the war, it was stated at Wilhelmstrasse today. A spokesman said that it was not believed that the Turkish Government could be induced to deviate from this course by pressure.

With reference to latest reports that the United States intended to cease selling oil to Turkey the spokesman declared that oil and grain had always been the much preferred political methods of the United States but that in this instance they were wholly inadequate.

Meanwhile, an Istanbul dispatch revealed that the Turkish writer, Yaltchin, in an article entitled "Does the Atlantic Charter Still Interest Anyone?" in the newspaper Tanin scathingly criticized the Anglo-American interpretation of "their own programmatic declaration." He said that if Britain and the United States were convinced that the Atlantic Charter had to be altered—a suggestion along this line was recently made by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill—they were about to give up this charter altogether. He explained that the minute the charter was changed, its meaning was lost. Referring to the Soviet-Polish conflict, the writer said that one could not declare that a country enjoyed freedom if it were deprived of half of its territory.

CHUNGKING WAILS AT PACT

Domei

LISBON, April 3.—Chungking apparently did not relish the news of the fishery and concession protocols having been concluded between Japan and the Soviet Union.

Although Chungking official quarters are maintaining strict reticence regarding the matter and the press is keeping silent, a United Press dispatch dated today says that the Chungking authorities have let slip a non-official view to the effect that the new Soviet-Japanese fishery treaty is not at all a favorable symptom for the anti-Axis camp.

Salvador President Ousted From Office In Coup d'Etat; Escapes to Guatemala

Special

LISBON, April 3.—President General Maximilliano H. Martinez of Salvador has been ousted in a coup d'etat, according to unconfirmed reports reaching here.

President Martinez had been holding his office since 1931.

A Reuter dispatch disclosed that the Salvador Legation in Washington today received a report of a revolution in Salvador but details have not yet been confirmed. The spokesman of the U.S. State Department declared that President Martinez was reported to have fled to Guatemala but so far it has not been verified.

A United Press report from Managua, Nicaragua, however, said that the interruption of communications with Salvador and the scheduled air transportation had caused the reports of the coup d'etat against Martinez.

OUR AIRMEN SINK 2 CRUISERS, BLAST, SET ABLAZE 4 WARSHIPS IN WATERS SOUTH OF CAROLINES

Mopping-Up Results In Shansi Province For March Revealed

Domei

TAIYUAN, April 4.—Japanese Units, in the course of mopping up operations against Chungking troops as well as Chinese communist forces in Shansi Province during the first half of March, accounted for 263 enemy dead abandoned on the battlefield and 112 taken prisoner. War trophies captured included five light machine-guns, one grenade-thrower, 145 rifles, seven revolvers, one wireless apparatus, one electric generator in addition to quantities of other arms and ammunition.

6 PLANES BLASTED IN S. PACIFIC AREAS

Foe Raids on Our Positions On New Ireland, Timor Other Areas Unsuccessful

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 4.—In several waves, a total of 25 enemy planes attempted to attack Namatanai in the central part of New Ireland Island on Friday morning.

Japanese Units stationed on the island immediately opened fire and repulsed all the raiders after shooting down two planes.

Damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

One Plane Downed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 4.—An enemy two-engined plane out of the 18 that tried to attack Koepang, Timor Island, late Friday night was downed by the Japanese Units on the spot. The defenders repulsed all the other raiders.

No damage was suffered by our side.

3 Raiders Damaged

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 4.—A formation of 10-odd enemy large-sized planes attacked Truk Island on Sunday night. Japanese Fighter Plane Units quickly rose to intercept the foe and in an aerial duel damaged three raiders

No damage was reported on our side.

Rabaul Raiders Repelled

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 4.—An aggregate total of about 200 enemy planes made a futile attack on Rabaul, New Britain Island, on the morning and afternoon of Sunday. In a vigorous battle with the raiders, the Japanese Units on the spot repulsed all the invaders.

Damage on the Japanese side was slight.

GOVERNOR YANO RESIGNS

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN SUMATRA, April 3.—Chief Administrator Kenzo Yano has been relieved of his duty as Governor of the West Coast State and has been appointed to a post within the Military Administration Headquarters here, the Japanese Military Administration Headquarters in Sumatra announced on April 1.

The announcement also stated that Chief Administrator Naoaki Hattori succeeds Mr. Yano as the Governor.

Imperial Headquarters Reveals Foe Lost 140 Planes in Pacific Area

TASK FORCE SMASHED

Results Gained From March 29 To April 1; Pacific Isle Raids Frustrated

Repeatedly attacking a strong enemy task force that appeared in the waters south of the Caroline Group on March 29, Units of the Imperial Japanese Air Force sank two enemy cruisers and severely damaged or set afire four warships including two battleships, one aircraft carrier and one large warship in addition to others in the period from March 29 to April 1, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 3 p.m. Tuesday.

Japanese Units stationed on Yap and Mereyon islands in the Palao Group shot down more than 80 enemy planes from March 30 to April 1 when the enemy attempted to attack these islands, the communique revealed.

Meanwhile, with its land-based planes, the enemy persistently attacked our positions, particularly in the Marshall, East Caroline and Bismark groups as well as on New Guinea Island. Promptly counter-attacking the raiders, Japanese Units shot down or damaged about 60 enemy invaders and beat off all the others, the Imperial Headquarters disclosed.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3 p.m., April 4

"1. A powerful enemy task force appeared in the waters south of the Caroline Islands on March 29. Imperial Japanese Air Units in that area contacted the foe and in repeated attacks from the night of March 29 to April 1, sank two enemy cruisers and heavily damaged or set ablaze two battleships, one aircraft carrier, one large-sized warship and others.

"From March 30 to April 1 the enemy air raided Yap and Mereyon islands in the Palao Group. Counter-attacking them, the Japanese Units stationed there shot down more than 80 enemy planes. Some damage was sustained by our side.

"2. In the meantime, the enemy with its land-based air forces made frequent attacks, particularly on the Marshall, East Caroline and Bismark groups as well as on New Guinea Island. Japanese Units stationed there immediately counter-attacked and repulsed all the raiders after shooting down or damaging about 60 planes."

Task Force Spotted

A powerful task force of the United States navy suddenly attacked the Marshall islands on January 30, followed by air raids on the important base on Truk Island on February 17 and 18. On February 23 the enemy attacked by air important points in the inner South Seas defense lines on Tenian, Saipan and Guam islands. Against the enemy task force that was attacking the Mariana Islands, our air units conducted forestalling attacks and sank an aircraft carrier and three large cruisers and damaged an aircraft carrier, inflicting, besides, considerable damage on the officers and men of the task force.

Thus, the Japanese had been maintaining a careful vigilance against further enemy operations, when, on March 29, a powerful task force built up around more than a dozen aircraft carriers and battleships were detected on the waters south of the Caroline Islands. Our air units at once gave battle and between the night of March 29 and April 1 made a number of counter-attacks in which, on March 29 severely damaged and set ablaze an aircraft carrier and scored a torpedo hit on the foremost battleship, causing it to list at a steep angle and severely damaging and set fire to it. On March 30, they sank two cruisers and scored a torpedo hit on a battleship, heavily damaging and setting it ablaze. The enemy task force, too, however, attacked the islands of Palao, Yap and Mereyon on April 1.

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(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

Press Comments

Tuesday, April 4

SOLIDARITY OF JAPAN, CHINA AND INDIA

ASAHI—Crack units of the Japanese Army are now advancing across the plains of Assam. The advance is for the sake of placing the territory through which the Indian National Army passes under the legitimate rule of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. Nay, it is to place India completely in the hands of the Indian people. Never have the British in their centuries-long history of oppression and exploitation of India faced such a menace, such a crisis.

It is because the fundamental policy of Japan—to have all nations find their rightful places in the total scheme of things—has crystallized as a specific policy of "India for the Indians" that everywhere the Japanese advance the sepoys are surrendering to join the National Army and to cooperate with the Japanese. It cannot be that Mahatma Gandhi, who has deeply thought and acted with such fiery ardor for the sake of India's deliverance, does not see in the coming of the Japanese a God-sent opportunity for gaining the independence of India. It should be remembered that once the Mahatma himself declared that three-fourths of the agricultural population of India are pro-Japanese.

Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army, as a worker in the cause of Indian independence to the marrow is a comrade of the Mahatma. He is probably the most sympathetic and chivalrous of all men who are cognizant of the Mahatma's sorrowful circumstances in which he is helpless to accomplish what he has set out to do. Such sympathy must be shared by all Indians whatever their faction or creed.

Not only in the first Great War but in this, too, the British have made the maximum use of the lives and resources of the Indian people to carry on a war that would not involve losses to Britain. They have, in their crafty and callous policy of utilizing India, robbed the country of foodstuffs and have reduced it to a state of perpetual famine. Unashamed of their crimes against the Indian people, they have the brazen effrontery to say that it is only proper that the Indians should endeavor to safeguard their country.

It cannot be that the Indian people with one of the oldest civilization of the world and the most profound religious philosophy do not recall their former glory and feel the humiliation of the 300 years of slavery to foreign masters. It is scarcely possible that they do not see in the present campaign a turning point in the history of India. What India had lacked was only one thing: armed force backed by a fiery resolve to win. But now Mr. Bose has organized such an armed force with the support of Japan and he is already back in his mother country at the head of a well-trained and well-equipped army. The way is full of promise for the independence movement.

Turning our attention to China, we regret to note that there are still myopic elements there who are still unable to see that the only way to bring peace to and stabilize East Asia is to establish a firm system of solidarity among Japan, China and India. Anglo-American policy of pushing their aggressions in East Asia gobbled up India and swallowed the greater part of China. Even the people in Chungking must realize that the so-called aid coming from the British and Americans is nothing but a wedge to perpetuate their greedy hold upon a country which they turned into a semi-colony. Let them consider, too, the collapse of the British plan to reopen the Burma Road and the danger in which the Ledo air route is now finding itself, and take cognizance of the utter unreliability of Anglo-American command.

The late Tenshin Okakura was not merely coining phrases when he said that Asia was one. At this moment, when victory after victory of the Japanese-Indian forces is being reported and the mutual distrust between the Anglo-American camp and Chungking is daily growing more evident, it must surely be clear to the most misguided that firm solidarity among Japan, China and India is the only bulwark against Anglo-American aggression.

CHANGING PHASE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

MAINICHI—When a war of this complexity continues for long, one must be prepared for anything to happen. We must be surprised at nothing. But the strange doings of the Badoglio regime are a source of amazement even if they are all in keeping with its character.

Unlike France, the Badoglio regime in surrendering to the enemy besmirched the good name of Italy by turning traitor to the Axis cause. Thus the Anglo-American governments have been treating it not so much as a belligerent that had surrendered but a contemptible traitor. Naturally there is no question of treating it as an allied army. There is a world of difference between the German attitude toward France and the Anglo-American dealings with the Badoglio regime. Now the Badoglio regime has put across a curious deal.

When it first betrayed its allies, it was the Italian Jews that caballed with the Anglo-American Jews, but once their conspiracy succeeded belligerent Italy was divided in two, one half being placed under Anglo-American rule. Thus, the traitor regime became superfluous and the abdication of the House of Savoy and the resignation of Marshal Pietro Badoglio had been considered only a matter of time. But Badoglio has again acted true to his nature by striking a bargain with the Soviet Union and has had the latter recognize his regime. He must have acted on the belief that in the present circumstances the United States and Britain could not afford to antagonize the Soviet Union.

We can well imagine the dismay of the United States and Britain, who have been deprived of the fruit of their conspiracy before even their final intention in regard to southern Italy could be decided. With official relations established between the Badoglio regime and the Soviets it is no longer possible for the United States and Britain to do with southern Italy as they please. Thus the Savoy abdication issue died a natural death. Or perhaps the Badoglio coup has saved the House of Savoy. At any rate, there was a condition for the Soviet recognition of the regime.

According to the Izvestia, this condition was that the Badoglio regime should be reconstructed. Recent dispatches indicate that leaders of the Italian Communists are to join the Badoglio Cabinet. Thus the interesting situation emerges of Badoglio having made the House of Savoy secure by bolshevizing southern Italy. To us simple-minded folks the situation is too complex to fit in with the logic of things. We must wait and see how this logic is worked out in actual practice.

Prime Minister Churchill recently declared that he would not carry out the reconstruction of the Badoglio regime before the occupation of Rome. No sooner had he done so than the Soviets again presented him with a bombshell demand. There must be some discrepancy in the ideas of London and Moscow on the reconstruction of the Badoglio regime. Perhaps Churchill spoke out of turn. Perhaps he will correct himself. We shall wait for it with interest.

THE AIM OF ADJUSTING JOINT ENTERPRISES

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Japanese and Chinese officials have been negotiating since last winter on the matter of adjusting Sino-Nippon joint enterprises. The negotiations are being carried out on the basis of "reciprocal and close economic cooperation" mentioned in Article Three of the Japan-China Alliance Treaty and are aimed to materialize the "basic principle for economic prosperity" embodied in the fourth principle of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations.

The dissolution of the Central China Sericulture Company and the Central China Salt Company, as well as the adjustment of the Central China Fishery Company, which have already been effected, were made in line with the basic principles which run through the above-mentioned Treaty and Joint Declaration.

This was also the motive for the recent decisions relative to the adjustment of the Central China Railway Company, Central China Steamship Company, Shanghai River Navigation Company, Central China Transportation Company, Central China Municipal Public Railway Company, Central China Electric Communications Company, Central China Mining Company, Weinan Colliery Company, Central China Hydro-Electric Company, Greater Shanghai Gas Company and the Shanghai Real Estate Company.

According to the basic principle decided upon, the organization, operation and control of these companies in the future will be made entirely in accordance with the laws of China. Moreover, regarding the amount of capital, it has been decided that the Chinese side will invest more than 51 per cent and the Japanese less than 49 per cent.

Furthermore, the capital will be gradually changed to Reserve Bank notes. The Chairman of the Board of Directors of each firm will be Chinese, with the post of Directors and Auditors held in the majority also by Chinese. It is further understood that the documents, books and communications of the companies will be written in the Chinese language.

This is the first time that joint enterprises in China will be conducted under such an organization and form, and this fact means that the independence of China is now being steadily materialized in the economic field.

Another noteworthy fact is that the Central China Development Company is to cooperate with these joint enterprises concerning the supply of funds, technique and material. In this manner, Japan's pledge to render every assistance to China for the perfection of its independence is now being concretely put into effect.

In this connection, it should be known that these measures typically indicate the justice of our war aims and our conviction of victory, and further they are aimed to bolster the war efforts and to ensure the establishment of the New Order in Greater East Asia.

President Wang Ching-wei, in his recent address commemorating the fourth anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking, declared that further cooperation in the execution of the war is the greatest objective of increased production. Such a statement clearly reveals the significance of the adjustment of the joint enterprises in regard to the National Government's war efforts.

As much depends on the future operation of the joint enterprises, it is vital that the true meaning of the adjustment measures is thoroughly understood by all concerned.

ANOTHER SETBACK GIVEN U.S. MORALE

Soviets Demand a Bitter Drop In Cup of Anglo-U.S.—Differences Growing

Special

LISBON, April 3.—The morale of the people in the United States has been given a marked setback with the growing differences among the anti-Axis Powers over their diplomatic problems, according to reports received here from New York.

These dispatches indicated that the "Izvestia's" article demanding that the Soviet Union thought it necessary to obtain the same political status as the United States and Britain in Italy and to become a power which was no longer merely "kept informed" but "consulted" represented a bitter drop in the cup of the Anglo-Americans.

Observers in Moscow stated that the Soviet authorities believed Churchill's statement that the new Italian government could not be set up until after the occupation of Rome reflected his own opinion and was not a result of the discussions between the anti-Axis Powers, these dispatches indicated. The forming of the new Italian Government was considered a prerequisite for effectively carrying out the offensive plans agreed upon at Teheran.

These reports revealed that the article in the Izvestia has greatly disturbed the officials of the United States. Owing to his illness, President Franklin Roosevelt has not made any statement on the matter while Secretary of State Cordell Hull confined himself to denying the declaration of leftist papers in the United States that the food situation and economic situation in anti-Axis occupied Italy was worse than before its occupation.

General Offensive By Army of Imphal Reported Imminent

(Continued From Page 1)

admitted that communications between Imphal and Kohima have been disrupted, according to a dispatch from New Delhi received here.

Enemy Anxiety Increases

Domei

CANTON, April 4.—Deep anxiety is being increasingly felt by the enemy as the war situation in Eastern India continues to be intensified.

An India radio broadcast today reported that the reorganized anti-Axis troops in Northern Burma have been isolated as a result of the Japanese advance and the situation is now critical.

It was also revealed that the Japanese have launched a series of attacks on the Imphal-Tammu road and that the anti-Axis troops are now fighting a furious defensive battle in face of furious Japanese bombardment.

Continuing, the report said that the air-borne units in Northern Burma have been encircled and trapped by the Japanese and are now facing annihilation.

In encounters with the Japanese, these air-borne troops are suffering heavy casualties and attempts are being made to transport the wounded troops by air.

The Japanese onslaughts continued for five days and the anti-Axis forces have scarcely been able to gain supplies by air, the radio report concluded.

U.S. Destroyer Kills Yanks

Domei

LISBON, April 3.—An American destroyer by mistake fired upon their own landing barge during landing operation maneuvers in the Pacific on February 22, killing 13 and injuring 46, the United States Navy Department announced yesterday.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 3

West of Ochakov, all Soviet attempts at crossing the river were frustrated. West of Beresovka, major Soviet attacks were repulsed. In one salient, heavy fighting is still in progress.

Between the Dniester and the Pruth, as well as in the area of Chernowice and north of the Dniester, heavy fighting is still raging.

At Stanislau, counter-attacking Hungarian troops have thrown back the Soviets. The garrison of Tarnopol continued to withstand the very heavy enemy attacks and destroyed ten Soviet tanks.

Repeated Soviet attacks against the town of Kovel were frustrated by the determined resistance offered by the defenders. In the area north of the town our troops occupied several important hill positions.

Between the Dnieper and Chaussy, the troops, commanded by General von Tippelskirch of the infantry and General Martinek of the artillery, in the heavy fighting lasting for seven days, frustrated all enemy attempts at breaking through, carried out by 17 enemy rifle divisions, one motorized brigade and two tank brigades. They thus achieved an outstanding defensive success. The Soviets suffered extremely heavy casualties.

South of Pleskau, the Soviets renewed their attacks with freshly brought up divisions, supported by many tanks and planes. They were repulsed, however, suffering heavy casualties and losing 57 tanks. German planes with particularly telling effect supported the defensive fighting of the army. Some 32 enemy aircraft were downed in aerial combats over this sector alone while another two Soviet planes were destroyed by ground fire.

Vessels of the German navy in the Finnish Gulf downed six Soviet bombers.

In Italy, there were no military operations of importance yesterday.

Some 54 enemy aircraft, including 50 four-engined bombers, were downed when the American air forces attacked places in south-eastern Germany.

DEWEY IS OUT IN FRONT IN REPUBLICAN CONTEST

Has 106 Votes of Those Selected in 10 States Thus Far for Presidential Nomination

Special

LISBON, April 3.—Despite his insistence that he is not seeking the Republican presidential nomination Governor Thomas Dewey of New York is way out in front with 106 pledged and claimed delegates to the Republican national convention scheduled in June in Chicago although 207 of the 234 so far selected in 10 states are free to vote as they please, according to a Washington dispatch.

Dewey's supporters claim 82 of New York's 85 district delegates and at least 20 of North Carolina's 25, for a grand total of 106. He also has support in other delegations.

Wendell Willkie, unsuccessful Republican candidate for 1940, is said to have at least 10 delegates in the claimed class but no outright pledges. His claimed strength includes six in New Hampshire, one in New Mexico, and three in New York.

There will be 1,059 votes in the Republican convention at Chicago with 530 necessary for a nomination.

Our Air Forces Blast Six Enemy Warships

(Continued From Page 1)

intercepted the enemy raiders southeast of the Palao Islands and shot down a total of more than 80 of them. They destroyed 13 enemy planes in the Palao area on March 30 and 31, 60 others on March 31 at Perilu Island and eight on April 1 at Mereyon Island, the grand total being 81. Some damage was sustained by the Japanese.

Meanwhile, enemy air forces carried out air raids on Yaluit, Wotje and Taroa Islands of the Marshall group; Ponape and Truk Islands of the Eastern Caroline Islands; the Bismarck Islands, and Rabaul, New Britain, as well as on Wewak in New Guinea Island. The Imperial Forces on the spot launched immediate counter-attacks against the enemy raiders, shooting down 15 of them in Wewak, a total of 27 in other areas and crippling 14.

Charles Chaplin on Trial

Special

LISBON, April 3.—Arguments start tomorrow in the trial of Charles Chaplin, film comedian, who is charged with a violation of the Mann Act by transporting film actress, Joan Barry to New York and back to Hollywood for immoral purposes, according to a Los Angeles report.

HUNGARY STRESSES RESOLVE TO FIGHT

Reaffirms Close Alliance With Reich to Join in Battle To Save Europe

Domei

BUDAPEST, April 3.—Pointing out that the war on the Eastern Front was the concern of all Europe and that the fate of not only Hungary but other European nations hung in the balance, the Hungarian Government issued a declaration which runs as follows:

"In the eastern theater of war a decisive battle is being fought, the issue of which will decide the fate of Europe including that of Hungary. It is in the interest of the Hungarian nation that this fight should end with the defeat of Bolshevism since otherwise our national existence would be seriously menaced. This deadly danger cannot be faced by the Hungarian nation alone, not even if the last ounce of her strength is sacrificed in this gigantic struggle. To defeat Bolshevism and thereby prevent the downfall of Europe and our nation, the Fuehrer of the greater German Reich, our powerful ally, is the only one to do so. In the course of the war, lasting now for five years, his army has furnished the proof of being able to achieve superhuman and hitherto unheard of deeds.

"Our country enjoys the loyal alliance and traditional friendly relations with the German Reich. With her heroic soldiers she fights side by side in the old comradeship of arms in this fateful struggle against the common foe. The success of the common cause and our fight renders it absolutely necessary that the Hungarian nation should participate with all her strength in this life and death struggle which will definitely decide our fate.

"On the strength of an agreement, reached in the spirit of community of fate, joining Hungary and Germany, German troops are taking part in the defense of the country as has been the case in Finland as well as in others in order that our countries, Europe and its culture, may be preserved and protected in the common interest. In this historic hour the fighting potential of the Hungarian nation must be mobilized.

"It is our national duty of foremost importance that the firmness and steadfastness of the home front be preserved in these critical times, all the more so as it is to be regretted that even now men could be found at home although not in great numbers but showing considerable activity and who could not realize or did not wish to realize the paramount importance and closeness of the danger and who considered the present critical time suitable to undermine the domestic structure of the country and upset the unity of the nation. They spread the idea that we could keep out of this war which would decide our future. Endeavors were heard of which intentionally tried to cripple the defense of the nation. By their attitude, these elements not only weakened the nation's power of resistance but jeopardized the very existence and honor of the Hungarians. If these endeavors had been crowned by success the nation would have been doomed to extinction from which there is no resurrection. Now the Hungarian Government combats this attitude and these endeavors in order to preserve the nation, to organize the moral and material strength by reviving the traditional military and manly virtues of the Hungarians and to increase the fighting spirit and the will to survive to the highest possible degree.

"This is the will of the first Hungarian, of the Regent of the Kingdom of Hungary. With faith, resolution and confidence the Government will fulfill its duty to perfect defenses to establish healthy and just domestic conditions. The Government will preserve domestic peace and all the prerequisites for intensified work. The social conditions must be just in all ways. The burdens of war must be equally distributed.

"With harmony and cooperation the Government will deal with all justified economic and social claims of all classes of people and particularly with the national work of industrial and agricultural labor. The Government firmly believes in the success of these efforts and therefore appeals to every loyal son of the nation to unite in order to save and protect the country and to bring about the happiness of the Hungarian nation.

"Relying on the heroic Honved and on the nation, the Government looks forward to the future with complete calm and determination and firmly believes in the definite victory which will secure for Hungary in a new Europe all that to which she is entitled by her great and glorious past."

Britain Compelled To Further Curtail Gas, Electric Supply

Special

LISBON, April 2.—The strikes in the British coal mining industry have made the fuel situation so precarious that the British Ministry of Fuel and Power yesterday decreed a further curtailment of gas and electricity consumption in British industries to be effective immediately, according to a London dispatch. The curtailment amounts to 25 per cent gas and 10 per cent electricity consumption.

STRIKES IN BRITAIN AFFECT INDUSTRIES

Government Orders Cut In Power Supplies

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 3.—British factories faced a sharp decline in production as the Government ordered a general cut in power supplies owing to coal strikes, an Associated Press correspondent in London reports.

Meanwhile, it is learned that strikes in Britain took a very serious turn Sunday when about 16,000 out of 90,000 miners in Yorkshire opposed their employer's request to resume work.

According to the Exchange News Agency, coal mine strikes have caused a reduction in output totaling millions of tons with the result that a 10 to 25 per cent reduction in industrial and domestic gas consumption has been ordered.

It was also revealed that the Scotland Yard action taken recently against the Federation of Fighting Workers was held responsible for the strike of 25,000 apprentices in Scotland's iron works.

In the meantime, the London correspondent of the Swedish paper Aftonbladet reports that the British press has published alarming editorials on the coal situation which is being regarded by the public with far greater attention than, for instance, the Soviet-Finnish problem.

SOLONS IN U.S. TO PROBE HANDLING OF WAR NEWS

Senatorial Inquiry on Government's Method Proposed by Republicans, Democrats

Special

LISBON, April 3.—Proposal for a senatorial inquiry into the Government's handling of war news won prompt support of the Republican members along with some Democratic backing yesterday, according to a Washington dispatch.

Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican from Ohio, who is chairman of the Republican Steering Committee, endorsed the suggestion by Palmer Hoyt, Oregon publisher, that the Senate set up a committee to investigate the "whole matter of war news."

In a speech at Omaha, Nebraska, Saturday, Hoyt said that "outstanding service" could be given by a committee "whose one job would be to find out why vital news is so often withheld."

Hoyt complained that despite some improvement, the Government still ranks as a "bad reporter."

TEN OTHERS SHARE FATE OF WINGATE

U.S. Plane Discovers Wrecked Remains of Foe Commander's Machine on Cliff

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 3.—The anti-Axis officers and men who accompanied the late Major-General Charles Wingate, commander of the British jungle units on the Burma front, in his last inspection flight on March 25, are understood to have shared the fate of the commander, according to a London correspondent of a Swedish newspaper who has reported on the particulars concerning the death of Major-General Wingate in the air accident.

Wingate left the headquarters on March 24 to inspect the conditions of the anti-Axis glider-borne troops stationed at a sector 200 kilometers in the rear of the Japanese positions, according to the same correspondent.

He arrived at the front line the same day and on the following day, left there in an airplane to inspect another base. On the night of March 25, a pilot of an American transport plane discovered a small fire in the mountains in the rear of the British positions. On the morning of the following day, an American Major-General who was Wingate's colleague dispatched many small-sized planes, which discovered the wrecked remains of the British commander's plane on a certain cliff. It is understood that Wingate's plane crashed against the precipice.

The Swedish correspondent's report concludes that ten men who followed Wingate in the flight shared the same fate with the commander.

Swiss Indignant Over U.S. Bombing

(Continued From Page 1)

ing of care among the population.

As precautionary measures were alleviated, the people no longer took to the shelters when the alarm was given. Thus the bombs on Schaffhausen had the effect of "a dire awakening from a peaceful slumber," teaching the Swiss Air Defense Corps as well as the population quite a lesson.

'Sorry' Says Hull

Domei

LISBON, April 3.—"The people of the United States express their deepest regret," declared Secretary of State Cordell Hull today in connection with the blind bombing by American raiders on the Swiss city of Schaffhausen which he previously described was a regrettable "mistake," according to a dispatch from Washington.

Hull expressed the profoundest regret of the American people and added that the Government will take measures to recompensate the damage, pledging to exert his efforts to avoid repeating a similar tragedy.

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Malai
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SHIGEMITSU TALKS ON FOREIGN ISSUES

International Relations Discussed at Cabinet Session Presided by Tojo

A report on international relations by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu featured the regular session of the Cabinet Tuesday morning.

The meeting opened at 9 a.m. with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and all the members of his Cabinet present, except Agriculture and Commerce Minister Shinya Uchida who was confined with illness.

After Mr. Shigemitsu had laid his report on recent international developments before the council, views were exchanged on various issues of the moment and the meeting ended at 11:40 a.m.

The following are the matters decided on by the Cabinet:

(1) Promulgation of the protocol relating to the prolongation by five years of the term of the Fishery Convention between Japan and the Soviet Government;

(2) Promulgation of the protocol and terms for the application of the protocol relating to the transfer of the Japanese petroleum and coal concessions in North Saghalien;

(3) Revision of special cases for Taiwan of the Savings Bank Act under 1931 Imperial Ordinance No. 182;

(4) Special cases for Taiwan of the Postal Savings Act;

(5) Revision of 1941 Imperial Ordinance No. 321 regarding postal life insurance and postal annuities in the Kwantung Leased Territory and the South Seas Mandated Islands;

(6) Revision of Welfare Ministry organization regulations;

(7) Revision of 1943 Imperial Ordinance No. 304 regarding appointment of Kwantung school teachers;

(8) Revision of Imperial Ordinance relating to organization of schools under the jurisdiction of the Kwantung Bureau and three other Imperial Ordinances and

(9) Revision of Imperial Ordinance relating to organization of the Metropolitan Police Board and seven other Imperial Ordinances.

SHANGHAI ITALIANS URGED TO SUPPORT MUSSOLINI

Exhorted by Judge Rapex to Give All-Out Efforts to Fascist Government

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 4.—Judge Dr. Raffael S. Rapex, Head of the Provisional Triumvirate of local Italian residents, at a meeting held yesterday morning at the Italian Club urged the Italian community in Shanghai to give its fullest positive support to the Fascist Republican Government of Italy.

Before a large gathering of Italian residents, Judge Rapex in explaining the plans of the Fascist Government under Premier Benito Mussolini, declared that Italians could make considerable improvement over the past as the new Fascist Party now enjoys wider popularity.

Furthermore, he said that the Fascist Government, which is supported by the Fascist Party and its leaders, now seeks quality rather than quantity.

Stressing that this vital point also refers to Italians in Shanghai, he urged the community to devote their loyalty to the new Government.

NEWS CAMERAMAN KILLED

Plane Hit by Enemy While Filming Ledo Oilfield Raid

Domei

AT AN X X BASE IN BURMA, April 3.—Tetsuo Yamamoto, news cameraman of the Japan Motion Pictures with the Air Force of the Japanese Army in the Burma Area, was killed in action over the Ledo oilfield in Assam on March 27.

He had gone with the death unit assigned to the attack of the Ledo oilfields and was filming the stirring action of the Japanese bombing the oilfields and the combat with enemy fighters, when the plane on which he was operating was hit by enemy fire. The plane out of commission and all efforts proving futile, he dived to his death in his plane.

Manhood Corps to Meet

As inaugural ceremony of the organization of special volunteer corps to act as vanguards in the ideological war front, the Manhood Corps of the Tokyo Branch of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will hold a meeting at Hibiya Hall on April 16. The members of the special ideological corps will be selected from among the numerous volunteers in each of the 35 wards throughout the metropolis.

Enters Kindergarten

Her Imperial Highness Princess Suga, fifth daughter of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, entered the kindergarten of the Peeresses' School on Tuesday. (Photo by courtesy of the Imperial Household Department)

Two New Machine Tools Invented Here Will Boost Output of Airplane Plants

Increased airplane production is a shortcut to victory. Under this criterion, the whole nation has thrown its ingenuity and inventive power into the task of boosting the output of aircraft, and among the multitudinous improvements and inventions in this field, a certain self-educated technician has succeeded in inventing two types of machine tools, far superior to the world standard of similar types of machines, says the Yomiuri-Hochi.

This inventor is Soichiro Honda, 39 years old, and at present managing director of X X factory of the Tokai Precision and Heavy Industry Company. His recent inventions consist of a machine to turn out propellers and a quadruple lathe for piston rings, which innovations have overcome the difficulties besetting the airplane production in our country.

A son of a blacksmith, Soichiro Honda on finishing the higher elementary school, became an apprentice at a light metal foundry. He worked his way through a two years' night course at the Hamamatsu Higher Industrial and Mechanical School.

Recognizing the importance of piston rings in internal combustion engines, Mr. Honda turned his inventive genius in this direction. His patents in connection with piston rings, number 28, out of the total of 40 patents to his credit up to today. He has been awarded by the Imperial Society of Inventions.

Mr. Hondo firmly believes that Japan must build up her own technics and not rely on foreign machine tools in order to win the war. Since last year Mr. Honda has been attached as a technician at one of the most outstanding propeller manufacturing plants in Japan.

In the manufacture of propellers, a sufficient degree of mechanization could not be attained to do away with hand labor. Even the skillful German engineers had not fully solved the difficulty of adjusting the movement of the cutter in the operation to shape the thick and pointed portions. Mr. Honda's machine is equipped with an automatic adjuster which regulates the movement of the cutter for this intricate operation. Two propellers rotate at the same time and are shaved off with the smoothness of a sharp knife peeling a skin off an apple. The finishing can be done on the same machine.

An inexperienced factory hand can operate two to three of these machines. With the efficiency of the machines at six times the existing ones, the total output of one worker will be comparable to several score times the present production.

Mr. Honda has also applied for a patent on hollow steel propellers, which are far lighter than the metal propellers of the past, and is determined to outdo the hollow propellers in use in America.

The quadruple lathe, a machine performing the work of four lathes, was originally contrived for the manufacture of piston rings, but this machine tool has been adapted for production of certain airplane parts. Mr. Honda got his idea for the machine from the fact that there was the possibility of working in four pistons at once. This machine, too, can be operated even by unskilled woman workers.

P.I. EDUCATIONAL POLICY OF PRESIDENT ELUCIDATED

Instructors and Subjects to Be Essentially Filipino, Says Board of Information

Domei

MANILA, April 3.—The fundamental educational policy of the Philippines, as set forth in President Jose P. Laurel's order immediately following the establishment of the Philippine Republic, was further elucidated by the Board of Information's announcement this afternoon that all lectures on Tagalog, history and ethics at the government-controlled University of Philippines must be delivered by Filipino instructors only.

The Presidential order issued at the end of October last year had clearly stipulated that "instructors in Tagalog, and history of the Philippines should be restricted to Filipinos. Also more than one-half of the supervisors of private schools must be Filipinos."

The desire was also expressed that other government as well as private schools adhere strictly to the presidential order. In view of the importance of the enhancement of national consciousness and the fostering of patriotism, it has been made clear, that President Laurel wishes to have education become a vital factor in the task of constructing the new Philippines.

RICARTE RETURNS TO P.I. FOLLOWING TRIP TO JAPAN

Filipino Patriot Renews Determination to Fight With Japan To Create New Asia

Special

MANILA, April 4.—General Artemio Ricarte, noted Filipino patriot, returned here on April 1 after completing a three-month inspection visit to Japan.

In a press interview, he declared that personal contact with "Fighting Japan" has renewed his determination to fight the common war with Japan for the construction of New Asia.

He also voiced his admiration for the strong patriotism of the Japanese youths and their intense discipline as well as their training which they are receiving.

During his visit, General Ricarte was highly pleased to be able to sponsor the memorial services for those Japanese who rendered outstanding services for the cause of independence of the Philippines in the days prior to the War of Greater East Asia.

UCHIDA BOLSTERS FOODSTUFF SETUP

Agriculture Minister Pushes Plans to Realize Perfect Production, Delivery

Comprehensive planning and organic correlation of production and distribution are some of the features of the agricultural and food policy being developed by Agriculture and Commerce Minister Shinya Uchida.

Ever since the outbreak of the China Affair, the nation's wartime food policy has been gradually strengthened, as a result of which, the production of various agricultural foodstuffs, so far from decreasing under circumstances incidental to a major war, have increased, especially such items as sweet potatoes, taro and the like.

On the other hand, the increasing stringency in the war situation has made it necessary to confine the sphere of self-sufficiency in rice, for instance, to Japan and Manchoukuo and thus the food policy, especially in regard to the staple cereals, has entered a stage of high-geared controls.

Agriculture Minister Uchida, taking over the control policy of his predecessors in office, has undertaken steadily to develop various measures in accordance with the Decisive War Emergency Measures previously adopted by the Cabinet. Mr. Uchida is enforcing one by one the measures the general outline of which he intimated in the 84th session of the Diet.

The authorities of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry are working out the details on the lines laid down by the Minister. Accordingly, adjustments are expected to be made throughout the fields of production, distribution and consumption on the following bases:

(1) Early and comprehensive planning of production.

(2) Organic correlation of production and delivery.

(3) Establishment of a system of responsibilities.

(4) Institution of awards and subsidies.

(5) Turning of central pivotal distributive agencies into public institutions.

(6) Adjustments in the peripheral distributive structure.

(7) Rationalization of consumption.

JIMMU TENNO SAI MARKED BY PRAYERS FOR VICTORY

Marquis Okuma and Lieutenant-General Morozumi Deliver Addresses at Hibiya Hall

On the occasion of Jimmu Tenno Sai, Monday, a meeting to pray for the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia was held at noon at the Hibiya Municipal Auditorium under the joint sponsorship of the Ogiku-kai, Board of Shinto Rituals, Tokyo Metropolitan Government and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Addresses were delivered by Marquis Nobutsune Okuma and Lieutenant-General Saburo Morozumi, president and vice-president respectively of the Ogiku-kai, and a declaration and a resolution were passed.

Lectures were given by Shiro Ozaki, author, Yusuke Tsurumi, a Member of Parliament, and Commander Goro Takase of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters. The meeting was brought to a close at 5 p.m.

6 Dormitories Planned to Accommodate Children of Nippon Residents Abroad

At the fourth conference of the Association for the Education of Children of Japanese Residents Abroad held recently, it was decided to increase the number of dormitories to six for the purpose of educating the children entitled to these privileges in a home-like atmosphere and environment.

At present, there are two dormitories in Tokyo, and one each in Kobe and Osaka respectively. The proposed plan is to establish two for boys and one for girls in the Kanto district, one for boys and one for girls in the Kansai district as well as one boys' dormitory in Nagoya. A total of 250 children, 175 boys and 75 girls, will be accommodated in the new dormitories.

Efforts will also be made by the Association to place children who are unable to enter the dormitories for special reasons in homes where they will receive guidance and training.

Furthermore, plans are underway to establish supplementary schools to help the children transferring to schools in Japan from abroad, and until the establishment of such facilities, private teachers will meet the need in this respect at the various dormitories.

East Asia Round-Up

Weekly Makes Debut

Domei

MANILA, April 4.—A new weekly publication made its first appearance on April 2 when the Philippines inaugurated the "Tribune News Weekly," an eight-page news weekly edited specially for provincial readers.

Volunteers Enter Barracks

Domei

SHONAN, April 4.—A ceremony marking the entrance into barracks of Malai volunteers took place yesterday morning at the Headquarters of the Malai Defense Corps.

Control Bureau Opens

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 4.—The newly-established Foodstuffs Control Bureau of the Department of Industry, which was created in order to further strengthen the foodstuffs administration throughout Java has opened for business. The Bureau will control the demand of rice and other essential foodstuffs as well as gunny sacks.

Rubber Bags Produced

Domei

RANGOON, April 4.—Rubber bags as substitutes for gunny sacks to transport minerals are being produced on a large-scale basis following the successful result achieved in the extensive experimental research conducted since last year.

Food Output Increased

Special

DJAKARTA, April 4.—At least a ten per cent increase is expected in this year's output of agricultural foodstuffs against the previous year, it was revealed by local experts.

Business Institute Set

Special

MANILA, April 4.—A special institute to train managers for 164 Consumers Cooperative Associations will be established under the supervision of Cornelie Balmaceda, director of Commerce and Industries, with the assistance and cooperation of the City Hall authorities.

Horse Show Opens

Special

MANILA, April 4.—The third of the series of horse shows to promote the equine industry opened in Pasay in the suburbs of Manila on April 2 attracting a large crowd of horse lovers. The fourth horse exhibition is scheduled at San Lazaro race track tomorrow.

Filipinos Start Migration

Special

LEGASPI, April 4.—At least 10,000 former residents of the large cities principally in Manila have already returned to their homes here and in Bicol region to resume their normal life.

Palm Sunday Observed

Domei

MANILA, April 4.—Commemorating Jesus Christ's triumphant entry into Jerusalem, Palm Sunday was fittingly observed at all Catholic as well as Protestant Churches in the Philippines on April 2.

Concert Calendar

A grand concert sponsored by the Nippon Musical Cultural Association, (proceeds to be donated to the Army), featuring Yoichi Hiraoka, xylophone, Miss Sakae Kitazawa, soprano, Kokyo String Quartet, and Toroku Takagi, at the piano, Sunday, April 9, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibya Public Hall. Program: xylophone and piano: Goro Washimi's Classic Minuet; Mozart's Sonata in A major; Beethoven's From Kreutzer Sonata; (xylophone and String Quartet): Bach's Concerto; (Soprano solo): Toroku Takagi's "Wakaretowa"; "Koryo Minoru"; Koscak Yamada's "Moyuru Ohzora"; Eguchi's "Kokoro-no-Furusato"; "Dai-Koku-no-Uta." (xylophone solo): Tokichi Setoguchi's Aikoku Koshinkyoku March; Zenji Fukami's Hoyoku Banri; Tokichi Setoguchi's Gunkan March; Saint-Saens' Swan; Sarasate's Zigeunerweisen.

The ninth subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Kazuo Yamada, Wednesday and Thursday, April 12 and 13, at 6 p.m., at the Hibya Public Hall. The program includes Shiro Fukai's Tairiku-no-Uta; Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 in C minor.

The 28th subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Takashi Asahina, Monday, April 17, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Ruriko Tominaga, at the piano. The program includes Urato Watanabe's "Tokon"; Franck's Symphony Suite; Brahms' Symphony No. 4.

A concert sponsored by the Nippon Musical Cultural Association, featuring Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor, and the Nippon Chorus Groupe, under the baton of Eiichi Uchida, and Fumihiko Fukui, at the piano, Friday, April 21, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibya Public Hall. Program includes (Chorus): Kiyoshi Nobutoki's Umi-Yukaba; Kunihiko Hashimoto's Dai-Nippon-no-Uta; Aikoku Koshinkyoku; Suguru Sasaki's Dai Asia Shinshiko-no-Uta; (Tenor solo): Hideo Ishiwatari's Kanko; Nobuo Iida's Haruno-Watashiba; Akiyoshi Mitsukuri's Kutsumigaki-no-Uta; Toroku Takagi's Sora-no-Shimpei; Stravinsky's Nippon's Poem; Rachmaninoff's Silent Night; Thomas' aria from Mignon; Flotow's aria from Martha; Shiro Fukai's aria from Opera "Tekikoku Kofuku"; (Female chorus): Toroku Takagi's Sangyo Otome; Ryutaro Hirota's Temari Uta; Tadashi Hattori's Chocho.

BUDDHISTS RESOLVE TO BOOST WAR AIM

Delegates of Higashi, Nishi Honganji Temples Lauded by Iwamura for Wartime Spirit

The seventh regular meeting of the Shin sect, attended by the delegates of the Higashi and Nishi Honganji Temples, took place on Sunday from 9 a.m. at the Asakusa Honganji for the purpose of enhancing the movement to rouse the entire nation to another year of concentrated and united efforts in the prosecution of the war.

More than 60 heads of the various parishes were present at the meeting and they discussed wartime moral principles.

Michiyo Iwamura, Justice Minister, speaking at the meeting, gave words of encouragement to the united rising of the Shin sect by declaring, "At present when the work on the production front is inseparably bound with the front Line, the advance of religion into the various fields of employment may be said to be a movement to rouse the entire people onward in the prosecution of the war. It is vitally essential for the attainment of victory that the Shin sect, with its colossal and traditional organization, should rouse itself to serve the nation in the religious field by shouldering one wing of the ideological warfare."

After a discussion on the thorough strengthening of the movement in the afternoon by the various heads of the parishes, the meeting for the first day adjourned at 5 p.m.

On the second day of the meeting held on Monday, Dr. Seiichiro Ono, professor at Tokyo Imperial University, spoke, following which separate conferences were held by the Higashi and Nishi Honganji sects.

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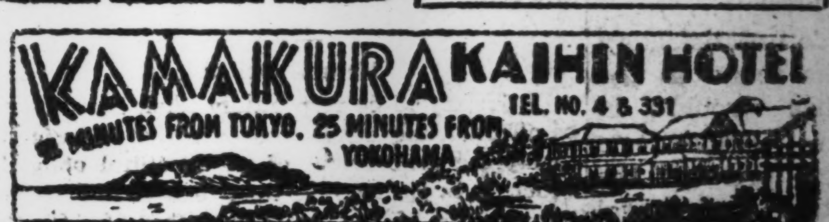

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1944

Attacks on the Churchill-Eden Diplomacy

Conspicuous indeed has been the rising tide of criticism directed by the British public against the diplomatic policy of the Churchill Government recently. Churchill's unquestioned prestige as a war leader will no doubt serve to save his Government from any major cabinet crisis, but there can be no doubt either that there is grave dissatisfaction nevertheless.

A few weeks ago there was the widespread criticism in Labor and Liberal circles of Churchill's equivocable attitude toward the Atlantic Charter. If the British Government intends to repudiate the principles of the Atlantic Charter, as it has given every indication of doing, what aims are the British people really fighting for? was puzzled and disillusioned plaint of the British idealists.

But now the attacks are also coming from other quarters, although the grounds for the attack are quite different from those of the idealists. The Daily Mail, for instance, accuses the Government of not having an independent diplomatic policy. "On the Polish question it follows the Soviet Union; with respect to Eire it follows America", it laments.

The Manchester Guardian writes that Eden is altogether too weak with the Soviets. Britain has put up with enough in regard to the questions of Poland and Jugoslavia, but the sudden recognition of the De Gaulle and the Badoglio regimes by the Soviet Union has caused the British public to reach the limit of its patience, is the burden of this paper's complaint.

At the same time, British dissatisfaction against the United States, particularly over the De Gaulle affairs and the Middle East oil problem, is coming to be openly discussed. Even magazines of such standing as The Economist have now come to express undisguisedly their dissatisfaction with the United States.

In the face of these criticisms, there are persistent rumors that Eden will resign from his position as Foreign Secretary. But it should be obvious that neither the resignation of one man from the Cabinet, nor even the change of the entire Cabinet, will in any wise solve the problem of British diplomacy. For the problem of British diplomacy is far more fundamental than anything which can be solved by any Cabinet reshuffling.

The root cause of Britain's unsatisfactory diplomatic situation is to be found in the changes which the war has wrought in Britain's imperial position. Britain no longer possesses the political prestige, the financial power, the military and naval strength, the commercial capacity, and the colonial control which once enabled her to be the virtual arbiter of the world. She has sunk to the level of a subordinate Power, while her rivals the United States and the Soviet Union have relatively forged far ahead of her. That is the reason why Churchill is forced to squirm and equivocate in an attempt to jettison inconvenient principles, and that is why Eden is forced to follow compliantly in the wake of Soviet and American initiative. But the British public is apparently not yet fully cognizant of the weakened power position of Britain in world politics, and hence it heaps criticisms upon Churchill and Eden.

But this is a problem which for Britain there is no solution. Churchill or no Churchill, Eden or no Eden, British statesmen will now and henceforth invariably have to compromise their principles in desperate attempts to salvage their empire's declining position, and they will invariably have to take a back seat in relation to the more powerful nations of the world. Britain will have to reconcile herself to the bitter fact that she is doomed to a continuing unsuccessful competition with her more powerful rivals.

The American Attack on Switzerland

A few days ago, American airmen cruising over the neutral territory of Switzerland dropped a death and destruction-dealing cargo of bombs on the neutral, undefended burg of Schaffhausen, killing and injuring over a hundred innocent Swiss civilians, wrecking the railway station and factories, and all but razing the little town from the map. Ostensibly this attack on neutral territory was a "mistake". But this neutral town is not a movable target which might easily be mistaken. Its distance from the scene of hostilities, its geographical location on the banks of a river, near a lake almost large enough to be considered an inland sea, should ensure its certain identification from the air and preclude any possibility of error in the wanton attack. Can it be that this monstrous attack on a peaceful town, in the most brutal violation of all Switzerland's rights, was motivated by the fact that Schaffhausen produces high-quality precision tools, some of which may possibly find their way to Germany? Perfunctory American apologies can hardly convince the outraged Swiss, or anyone else, that the attack was anything but planned and deliberate. Or even if accidental, such an inexcusable mistake is hardly one which can be condoned. Nor will hypocritical apology restore to life the Swiss civilians wantonly murdered at their peaceful occupations on neutral ground by American gunmen operating with impunity from the air.

Deliberate American violations of the rights and neutrality of others wax ever more flagrant as the war situation goes against the United States, but none have been so overt and monstrous as this. Coercive economic blockade and embargo have been directed against such neutrals as Spain, Eire, Turkey and the Argentine, who steadfastly refuse to have their peoples sucked into the vortex of war at American dictates, but it has remained for Switzerland to be openly attacked and bombed from the air in the full light of day.

America's right to do as she pleases, and ride rough-shod where she will, is plainly the only right America recognizes as valid in world affairs. No more illuminating object lesson than Schaffhausen as to the respect in which the United States hold the rights and neutrality of others could be needed. The United States is all too plainly concerned with the rights of other states and their neutrality only when it suits her own convenience. When the rights of others conflict with America's domineering purposes, "To Hell with Neutrality" is what the American press now politely proclaims.

The sympathies of all justice and freedom-loving peoples will go out to the horror-stricken citizens of Schaffhausen and the afflicted Swiss in their bitter trial. The dastardly attack by the United States on this defenseless, neutral town, which must open the eyes of any hitherto still blind to the hideous Anglo-American reliance on brute force to dominate the world, cannot rest unavenged. It will serve to swell the fast rising tide of wrath against these ravening wolves who have already discarded their sheeps' clothing, hasten the uprising against their reign of terror, and speed their ultimate downfall.

Natural Obligations

It is easy to be respectfully filial, but difficult to be affectionately filial. But even that is easier than to become unconscious of one's natural obligations, which is in turn easier than to cause others to be unconscious of the operations thereof. Similarly, this is easier than to become altogether unconscious of the world, which again is easier than to cause the world to be unconscious of one's influence upon it.—Selections from the Philosophy of Chuang Tzu.

A Year Ago Today

April 5, 1943

Comparing the possibilities of victory for the anti-Axis camp as judged from the war situation in March, 1918, against that prevailing in March, 1943, the London Times concluded that the present situation for the anti-Axis camp is far worse than in the previous war. It enumerated several reasons. Firstly, the gloomiest period of submarine warfare was not yet over. Secondly, the anti-Axis countries do not have an inch of ground on the European continent.

* * *

It was the New Year's boast of the British Admiralty that it would by the end of 1942 have all the ships it had lost since the beginning of the war replaced and would have regained its prewar strength, but now it has become apparent that despite such a boast the British are suffering greatly from lack of ships and admit that the Anglo-American ship-building capacity is utterly inadequate to meet the losses inflicted by the German U-boats.

* * *

Although President Roosevelt had vetoed the bill to raise the prices of agricultural product on the ground that it possessed inflationary characteristics, all the Congressional members, both Democrats and Republicans, forming the farm bloc, are united in the move to over-ride the veto.

* * *

Three thousand Australian soldiers were killed in engagements in New Guinea, it was revealed by a dispatch from Melbourne.

FIVE PROPAGANDA MASTERPIECES

By Japonicus

IV

In contrast to the bright and rosy picture of the future world which Mr. Willkie presents, the fourth book by Walter Lippman, entitled "U.S. Foreign Policy—the Shield of the Republic," presupposes a world of cold and brutal realities. The eminent political commentator seems to be greatly influenced by the rising tide of geo-political thinking in the United States. The author of the "Good Society" has become a new convert to power-politics in international affairs, and stresses with the enthusiasm of a novice the basic importance of the strategical aspect of U.S. foreign policy.

His fundamental thesis is that the future American foreign policy should bring into balance, with comfortable surplus of power in reserve, the nation's commitments and the nation's power. By "commitments" he means obligations outside the continental limits of the United States, which in the last analysis have to be met by waging war. By "power" he means the force which is necessary to prevent such a war, or to win it if it cannot be prevented. And in the term "necessary power" he includes the military force of the United States and also reinforcements which can be obtained from dependable allies. Not only the Monroe Doctrine, but the Pacific insular possessions including the Philippines, the Open Door Policy for China are such commitments and the expanding American interests in West Africa, Western Asia and indeed throughout the whole world will in due course be interpreted as such and they are all to be defended by the threat or use of force. He brushes aside what he calls the "mirages" of pacifism, of disarmament, and of "no entagling alliances." America must of course be armed to the teeth, but that would not be enough even for the defense of the two Americas, "the true defensive region of the United States."

In the post-war world which the author visualizes, Germany and Japan drop out of the picture and only Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States remain as military powers. He admits that there exist between Britain and America conflicting interests, frictions and antagonisms, but tries to prove from the geo-political and strategical view-point that at least the vital interests of the two countries are complementary. The Soviet Union and America have so far regarded each other as a political friend "in the rear of political enemies." After Germany and Japan are eliminated as military powers, Mr. Lippman is not so sure of the continuance of this historic relationship. He says, it is true, that "there is no boundary dispute, no American territory which Russia covets, no Russian territory to which the United States has ever laid any claim," but he envisages the U.S.S.R. as a potential enemy in the event of her expansionist policy either toward eastern Europe or Asia. He advocates "nuclear alliance" between America, Britain, and the Soviet Union for the maintenance of world peace. Behind this advocacy, however, is concealed his skepticism as to the Soviet Union. With regard to Asia he is naturally flattering Chungking, America's present ally, by talking of the emergence of China as a great power. It is, however, evident that he does not believe in his own words. China is virtually disregarded in his "nuclear alliance," and his statement, "but in the Pacific there is no prospect of a stabilized international order" reflects more faithfully his actual state of mind.

The world order Mr. Lippman envisages is one which is maintained by the combined force of Britain and the United States—and possibly the Soviet Union, if and so long as the last partner refrains from adopting a policy inimical to the "Atlantic Community" or to Asia. All the other nations are to retire from international politics and enjoy poetry. The final touches are put by Mr. Lippman in the shape of encomia on the "Pax Romana," the "Pax Britannica" and the benign reign of "liberty under law" of the good old U.S.A.

It may be suggested that the foreign policy advocated, and the world picture presented by Mr. Lippman are more in accord with the ideology and precedents of modern occidental political and diplomatic history. Perhaps the popular idea entertained both at home and broad that America is fundamentally different from Europe, and the traditional high-sounding declarations of moral principles by the American government giving rise to such an illusion are, as Mr. Lippman so ably points out, just mirages created by her "unearned security," which had characterized a period of one hundred years after Monroe's Declaration. The dominant trends of realism in political science in contemporary America have nearly dispelled such "mirages." A rosy picture of the world such as is depicted by Mr. Willkie would probably be treated as "moronic" by academic realists.

It may also be suggested that the world order which Mr. Lippman has in mind is so much in harmony with the most recent policy of Washington evinced at the Moscow Conference and elsewhere that one naturally suspects that the author is officially inspired. Or is it the other way round? Is it Mr. Lippman and his school which has inspired Washington?

V

Mr. Lin Yu-tang, a Chinese literary artist and now an outstanding Chungking propagandist in America, is the author of the fifth and the last book, "Between Tears and Laughter."

The author seems to have been disappointed and enraged by the American attitude of indifference and contempt toward China evinced in the shabby treatment accorded the Chinese military mission and the dilly-dallying policy of Washington in regard to the application of Lend-Lease Acts to Chungking, etc. He seems to have vaguely sensed the future danger to his country by Mr. Churchill's declaration on the inapplicability of the Atlantic Charter to the teeming millions of the Eastern world. He seems to have been disappointed at most of the post-war plans concocted in America, all of which more or less disregard his country as an important factor in the coming world order. He ascribes all this American behavior to her dominantly economic, materialistic, and power-political way of thinking. This mode of thought is again, he thinks, due to the mechanistic world-view which dominates the current occidental thought. It is against this fundamental western trend that the author thought it worthwhile to take up the gauntlet.

He warns Mr. Churchill for his contempt for "lesser breeds outside the law," by citing the fall of the Athenian maritime Empire due to her failure to solve the problem of the empire and freedom. He stresses the importance of teleological world-view characterizing the ancient sages of India and China. Thus, he expounds the Buddhist doctrine of Karma working as "imponderables" in human history, the Confucian theory of government by rituals and music in contrast to the western theory of government by law and force, Laotze's Tao, "vox populi, vox Dei" of the "Book of History." He even travels as far as Palestine and calls Jesus of Nazareth to witness in order to convert scholars and statesmen of "Christendom." Safely entrenched in the wisdom of the East, Mr. Lin attacks the political planning of Spykman and other geo-politicians, discusses the mathematical and a sort of international bridge-playing way of thinking of Ely Culbertson's "Peace by Joint Rations," and rails at the crude materialism of Roosevelt's' Four Freedoms and of the school of Cordell Hull.

I am in general sympathy with his line of thought and I like the way he expounds his thesis. The book is also full of witticisms and funny stories fit for bed-time reading.

After pondering over the five books, I feel a little tired and not in a mood to go on criticizing another man's opinion. I, therefore, confine my comments to two points which will not be irrelevant to the future of Asia and the Asiatics.

First, the author's ideas on the Sino-Japanese relations are a bit old-fashioned. They run in the old grooves. He seems to labor under a mistaken notion that Japan is fighting China. As a matter of fact, she is fighting in defense of Asia against the western aggressors. It is, therefore, a bit confusing to me to see Chiang Kai-shek, who supposes himself to be fighting for freedom, assisting the British to fight Subhas Chandra Bose who is really fighting for freedom.

Second, the author seems to be under the illusion that if the War ends in an anti-Axis victory, America might be persuaded to follow the path shown by Wendell Willkie. All the evidences indicate the other way, namely, Anglo-American hegemony, which the author so vehemently denounced. If Japan is ever defeated, it would mean the disarmament of the whole of Asia. With Britain and America armed to the teeth, slavery would be the fate of all Asiatic nations probably for centuries to come. Asia is one. Mr. Lin may be wearing a monocle, in order not to see that unpleasant fact. Or is he pretending, like a true Chinese, to be a damn fool?

Mr. Lin's work is the most learned of the five masterpieces. There may exist a difference of opinion as to its propaganda value. Mr. Lin seems to aim high. He appears to be attempting to revolutionalize western social and political thinking in a year or so. That attempt will surely fail. He may, however, be thinking in terms not of years or decades, but of centuries. Then he may be acting as a philosopher, a prophet, and the savior of the world eve, but certainly he is not acting as a propagandist in the ordinary sense of the term. He has decamped and is acting ultra vires. He is an unauthorized agent, so far as the science of propaganda is concerned.

(End)

ANTI-AXIS INTRIGUES IN WEST ASIA

Control of Oil Fields Main Objective of Anglo-Americans

By Shozo Murata
(From the Sekai Shukan)

The countries most deeply concerned with the Arabian area are Britain and America. From the viewpoint of maintaining her Empire Route to India and East Asia, Britain held vital interest in the region. Since about 1820, she set up special relations with the various lands bordering along the coasts of the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf, which resulted in the establishment of her influence there and just prior to the First World War, she advanced as far as the Basra district in the southern part of Iraq.

On the other hand, she succeeded in checking the French influence which had extended in the middle of the 19th Century, in the Eastern Mediterrnean and in gaining control of the Suez Canal, after which she schemed for the opportunity to establish communications by means of railways, rivers and others, from the Mediterranean Sea to the Persian Gulf.

Toward the end of the 19th Century, however, active German advance toward the East caused fear. Also, though Turkish influence in Arabia was not so pronounced, she still held the sovereign rights in Syria (including the present mandated areas of Britain and France), Mesopotamia, and Hejaz and, even if in name only, the suzerainty in Yemen. As Turkish relations with Germany grew better, France also consolidated its economic position in Syria.

Lacked Leaders

In the meantime, what were the Arabs doing? The Syrian Arabs under the influence of France and the other powers, though the most highly developed politically, could not bring about an actual independence movement through the lack of leaders. Those in Iraq were more occupied with the disputes of the influential Bedouins and were easily controlled by the Turks, while Hejaz under the leadership of the Hashimya house, descendants of Mahomet, were waiting for the opportunity to rise in revolt against Turkey. The Yemen Arabs, led by Imam Yahya continued persistent uprisings and forced Turkey to be satisfied with just a suzerainty but in the end formed an alliance with her. The Nejd, influenced by the topographical conditions of their living areas, were divided into numerous nomad tribes and resisted separately against the Turks, but were easily conquered. Ibn Saud was one of these tribes. Thus, the Arabs in their respective areas continued their resistance against the Turks. But there was no coordination among their movements, and moreover they were at odds with one another because each area had its own traditions and religious sect.

As the result of the First World War, the dream of Sherif Husain to control the whole of Arabia was shattered. And the head of one tribe in Nejd, Ibn Saud, though receiving some British aid at first, was able to assume leadership on the central plains of Arabia in the space of about ten years. In Yemen, too, Imam Yahya was able to establish a ruling position. But, the rest of the areas except Syria were under British domination and the Empire Route via the Persian Gulf was at least completed.

America with her professed "solely economic interest," stretched her hands toward West Asia and competed with Britain for the control of the oil fields of Iran and Iraq, but she temporarily abstained from her ambitions after gaining only 23.75 per cent of the participation rights to the Mosul fields. But, the recent development of aviation again agitated America's schemes for "world domination through oil" and in the years between 1930-33, she gained the rights of Bahrein Island and Hasa in Saudi-Arabia. When the richness of these oil fields was firmly ascertained, the present European war broke out and America's political ambitions in West Asia gradually became clearer. The American Minister to Egypt, who attended the anti-Axis Oil Conference in Cairo, last January, stated that as domestic supplies would be exhausted in 15 years, the American oil industry must be transferred to West Asia in the next decade and that consequently increased American political interest in West Asia was inevitable. In short, having already won over Saudi-Arabia she clearly announced her designs on the British oil fields in Iran and Iraq.

But Britain, perceiving this, had already schemed an encircling measure around Saudi-Arabia. The Arab Confederation Plans advocated by King Abdullah of Trans-Jordan in May of last year, supported by the Egyptian Premier Nahas Pasha in June, or announced by Premier Nuri El-Said of Iraq can all be attributed to British influence.

But in Palestine, the dispute between the Arabs and the Jews was not easily settled, the ineffective French administration in Syria brought about clashes in the various districts, while pro-British and nationalist parties in Iraq were in conflict. Furthermore, reconciliation among these three countries was wanting. Therefore, Ibn Saud and Imam Yahya who have built up their present positions through their own abilities are in no position to consider the confederation plan seriously.

Instead, the most capable Ibn Saud is being backed by America. With her capital and materials behind him, it would not be a difficult matter to further enlarge his sphere of influence. Thus Britain can not help being frantic over counter-measures to be taken against this move.

East Asia's Editorial Forum

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Will to Win

(From the Malai Sinpo Kuala Lumpur)

It is needless to say that war is, in its final analysis, a contest of will against will. The powers of the world have waged war with their total strength for several years and the final victory will come to those who maintain their fighting will with firm faith in their final victory. There is only a hair's breadth between final victory and defeat. The marshalling of powerful weapons and well-equipped armies is not sufficient to win victory. There must be a will to win and that will must be indomitable. Such a will to win can only be born in a nation which has complete confidence in the justice of the cause for which it is fighting and in the might of its armed forces to conquer the enemy. The fear of loss of prestige and possessions might temporarily create such a will but its sustained expression in illimitable suffering and sacrifice cannot be expected unless it is spiritually purified and ennobled. The justice of the cause espoused by Japan and her allies is plain and incontrovertible—the destruction of a system of world-wide exploitation of one section of the human race by another section exclusively for the personal aggrandizement of the latter. That system has been perpetuated for more than a century by sheer force of arms and it cannot be eliminated except by the destruction of the armed forces which support and protect it.

What are Britain and America fighting for? Is it not for the perpetuation of their domination over the rest of the human race? But taken by and large the common British and American people do not support this underlying policy of their respective Governments. Therefore it is absurd to think that they can maintain for long the will to win this war. At some stage or other, perhaps sooner than we expect, they will go under, their will which has for so long been artificially bolstered by great victories to come will break and the warmongers of the Anglo-Saxon race will be driven out of the positions which they are occupying today and which are fast becoming untenable. They are living on hope and wishful thinking and behind a smoke screen of lying propaganda they have managed somehow to keep the people of their countries ignorant of the actual happenings of the war. By playing up to the potentialities of their production machinery, by minimizing the capacity of Japan and her allies, and by exaggerating beyond recognition small successes gained here and there at the cost of enormous sacrifices in men and material, they have contrived to keep up a semblance of morale among their people. But when in spite of this propaganda people begin to taste the bitter fruits of defeat—accentuation of their inconveniences, multiplication of discomforts to which they are unaccustomed—that will to work and sacrifice for victory must naturally weaken and disappear.

Already, in Britain and America people are beginning to grow weary of the war, labor is becoming restive and disgruntled, because it is called upon to make all the sacrifices and has not the pleasure of sharing any of the sweets of war profiteering, and criticisms of war leaders are becoming matters of daily occurrence. There is no will to win in either country because the truth has disappeared from both. Roosevelt and Churchill might succeed in fooling all their people for some time, and some of their people all the time but it is utterly impossible for them to fool all their people all the time. The contrast between internal conditions in their countries and those in Japan and Germany are so marked that even a comparison becomes a sheer absurdity. In Japan the fighting spirit of the Yamato race shines as brightly today as when the nation was first founded and the will to win is the only will that now prevails and remains uppermost in the minds of a hundred million people.

A Flair for Dramatics

(From the Noon Extra)

The war of nerves being conducted by the British and American authorities may have a soothing effect on the civilian populations of Britain and the United States, but to Anglo-American soldiers engaged in or about to engage in fighting, the tireless repetition of the thesis that the united nations have already won the war and are preparing for the peace to follow strikes an unpleasantly ironic note. In the mountainous peaks of Italy and the disease-ridden jungles of the South Pacific islands war is a stark and horrible reality, while to the millions of British and American soldiers waiting for the zero hour in the British Isles, the Atlantic Wall is a deadly peril to be surmounted not by politicians' words but by their own live bodies.

These men know that the war has not been won. They know that the war has only begun, and that the bloodiest phase of the conflict is yet to come. And there is no question but that they would much prefer their statesmen to devote more attention to the prosecution of the war than to the puerile dramatics so much in favor in London and Washington.

Food conference, rehabilitation committees, political treaties with exiled governments and new constitutions for Axis-occupied countries may make excellent propaganda for the home front; but to the soldiers in the fighting lines they are just so much tommyrot. They know that these grandiose schemes can never be put into effect until their bodies are exposed to the lead and steel of the enemies' guns.

We do not begrudge the Anglo-Americans their flair for dramatics. If it makes them any happier to hold a lot of conferences and come to innumerable agreements with no meaning and significance, let them do it. The leaders of Germany and Japan have other ideas; and with them first things come first. In this case the first thing is to win the war, and all the energies of German and Japanese leaders are devoted to the successful prosecution of the war. The fighting men of Germany and Japan know that this war has just begun.